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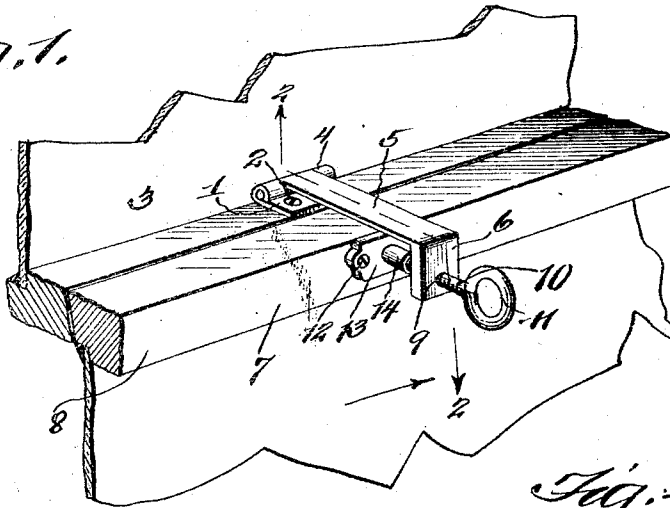
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A. KLEIN

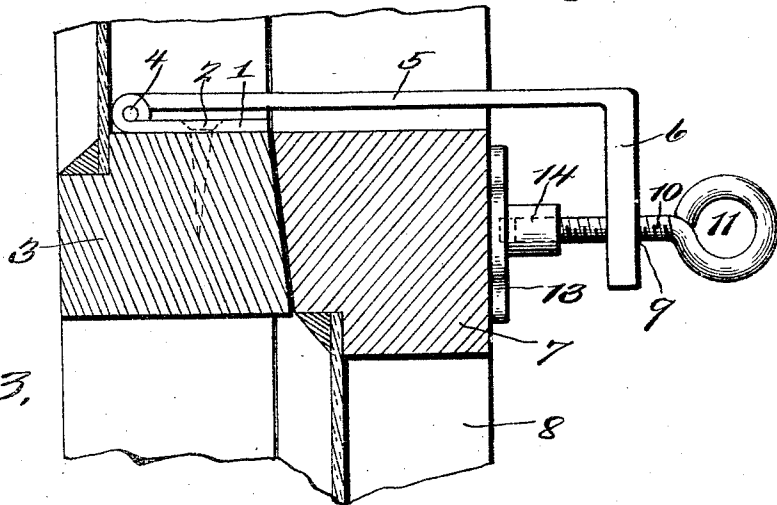
SAFETY LATCH FOR WINDOWS

Filed Oct. 6, 1923

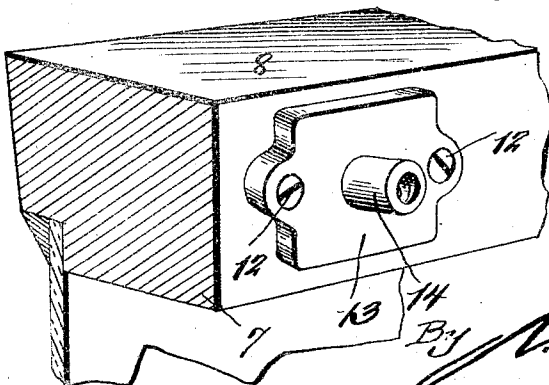
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SAFETY LATCH FOR WINDOWS.

Application filed October 6, 1923. Serial No. 666,962.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that ALFRED KLEIN, a citizen of Great Britain, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, has invented new and useful Improvements in Safety Latches for Windows, of which the following is a specification.

It is the purpose of the present invention to provide, in a safety latch, a construction wherein one member of the latch is carried hingedly by the lower rail of the upper sash and overlies the upper rail of the lower sash, with means opposed to the inner surface of the upper rail of the lower sash for locking or latching the two sashes to prevent movement of either one or both.

Another purpose is to provide a latch comprising very few and simple parts and which may be constructed at a small cost and sold for a reasonable profit.

It is to be understood that the particulars herein given are in no way limitative and that, while still keeping within the scope of the invention, any desired modifications of detail and desired proportions may be made in the apparatus according to the circumstances.

The invention comprises further features and combinations of parts to be hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawings and claimed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of portions of the lower rail of an upper sash and a portion of the upper rail of the lower sash, showing the improved safety latch applied.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view on line 2—2 of Figure 1, showing the arrangement of the parts of the latch, whereby the adjacent rails of the upper and lower sashes are connected.

Figure 3 is a detail view in perspective of the plate 13.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a plate which may be of any suitable size and shape and constructed of any suitable metal, preferably sheet material, although it is possible to cast the same. This plate 1 is secured at 2 to the upper face of the lower rail of the upper sash 3 and hingedly connected to the plate, as at 4, is a latching plate 5. This latching plate may be of any suitable length and constructed of any suitable sheet metal, although it is possible to cast the same, and the end of this plate 5

terminates in a right angular extending portion 6 which is disposed to overlie the inner face of the upper rail 7 of the lower sash 8.

The right angular extending portion 6 has a threaded opening 9 for the reception of a screw 10. One end of the screw has a handle 11 used for the purpose of manipulating the screw and secured, preferably by screws 12, to the inner surface of the upper rail of the lower sash is a plate 13. Extending inwardly from the plate 13 is an internally threaded tubular projection 14, the threads of which engage with the threads of the screw when the screw is disposed to enter the projection, thereby holding the plate 5 in position and connecting the meeting rails of the upper and lower sashes and hence preventing either sash from being moved.

This latch is so disposed that it cannot be tampered with from the exterior of the window, there being no way of inserting a tool of some kind between the meeting rails to disengage the latch. The hinged plate 5 has a fixed connection with the plate 13 on the inner surface of the upper rail of the lower sash in such a manner as to prevent the plate 5 from being moved. The only way to release the latch is to rotate the screw in a reverse direction and disengage it from the interiorly threaded projection, then the plate 5 may be swung up to a position leaning against the pane of the upper sash. The two sashes may then be opened or closed at will.

Both the tubular projection and the right angular extending portion 6 being threaded, the screw 10 threadingly engages both when the latch is in its locking position. Such an arrangement provides an effective lock without forcing the meeting rails into firm contact and, under such a condition, when the screw is engaged with the threaded projection or socket 14, the lock may not be jarred out of position even though the meeting rails may not be firmly clamped together, as would be the case were the projection merely a socket for the extremity for the screw. Further, the plan for threading both the extension 6 and the projection 14 provides for the locking of the screw in somewhat the manner of a lock nut. If the meeting rails be forced together by the pressure of the hand prior to the engagement of the screw in the opening in the projection 14 a sufficient relative

displacement between the threads and the tubular projection 14 and the opening 9 will take place to cause a binding of the screw when it is forced into the projection and thus  
5 a lock is secured that will positively preclude dislodgement through jarring.

The invention having been set forth, what is claimed is:

10 A safety latch for the meeting rails of upper and lower sashes, a keeper including an internally threaded tubular projection fastened to the inner surface of the upper rail of the lower sash, a plate secured to the

upper surface of the lower rail of the upper sash, a second plate hingedly mounted 15 upon the first plate and having a right angular extension at its free end to oppose the inner surface of the upper rail of the lower sash, and a screw threaded through the right angular extension and engaging 20 the internal threads of the tubular projection for fastening the meeting rails and preventing movement of either sash.

In testimony whereof he affixes his signature.

ALFRED KLEIN.